

LITERARY ANNOUNCEMENTS, ETC.

A work will be published during the coming summer with the following title:—"William Woodbridge; His Life, Letters, and Speeches; edited by Charles Lannan."

Mr. George W. Carleton announces "Les Travailleurs de la Mer," by Victor Hugo.

Messrs. Roberts Brothers have in preparation "Our Summer in the Harz Forest," by a Scotch family; "Hidden Depths;" "Studies for Sunday Evening," by Lord Kinloch; "Raleigh: A Historical Play," by Martin Parquhar Tupper; "Sweet Counsel: A Book for Girls," by Sarah Tyler; and a new edition of "Talpa, or The Chronicles of a Walky Parrot."

Messrs. Walker, Fuller & Co. will shortly publish "Massachusetts in the Rebellion," by P. C. Henshaw; "History of the Second Massachusetts Regiment," by Rev. A. H. Quint.

Messrs. Lindsay & Blakiston announce "Lectures on the Treatment of Neurosis by the Constant Galvanic Current," by Dr. Robert Remak.

Messrs. Thomas Nelson & Sons have in the press "Giant Cities of Bashan," by Professor Porter, and "History of English Literature," by Francis Collier, LL.D.

Mr. Anthony Trollope is about to reprint a collection, entitled "Traveling Sketches," from the Pall Mall Gazette.

Mr. Edmund Yates has a new novel in the press, "Land at Last."

Professor Charles Kingsley is about to publish a "History of England for Boys."

Miss Anne Strickland announces "Lives of the Seven Bishops."

Professor Blackie has in preparation "Homer and the Iliad."

Professor Goldwin Smith has nearly ready "A Short History of England."

Mr. F. Trollope has nearly ready a novel entitled "An Old Man's Secret."

Mr. W. C. Bennett, one of the minor English poets, has in preparation "A Ballad and Song History of England, and the States Sprung from Her: A Book for the People."

Dr. J. G. Holland has already realized over fourteen thousand dollars on the copyright of his "Life of Lincoln."

Mrs. Chandron, of Mobile, has nearly ready for the press the translation of a popular German novel.

Mr. James R. Spalding, we are pleased to announce, is nearly recovered from his recent prostration, and will soon be able to resume literary labor.

Mr. J. G. Saxe enjoys the honor of a place in Becton's "Companion Poets," a series of practical reprints of American poets, the name of which appears to have been gleaned from a similar series published last year by Messrs. Ticknor & Fields.

The *Athenaeum*, in a pleasant notice of the volume, speaks of Mr. Saxe—

"As a writer of sparkling and occasionally pungent verse, who has for many years enjoyed wide popularity in the United States, and ought to meet with similar acceptance in England, his longer and more important productions—the two shares in *Poems*—cannot be mentioned as satisfactory efforts in a kind of poetry in which the attempts have been numerous and the successes very few during the last hundred years."

The critic then proceeds to quote two of Mr. Saxe's poems, "My Familiar," and "A Reflective Retrospect," the last of which he thinks an imitation of a poem of Præd's:—

"Mr. Saxe's imitation of Præd's 'School and Schoolroom' is the more remarkable because he makes no mention of the brilliant Etonian when, with an air of scrupulous honesty, he names the writers to whom he is indebted for thoughts or language. True, it should, moreover, be observed, is not the only poet whose name and wit are reproduced by the American imitator, who in turn reminds the English reader of Byron, Barham, and other familiar names. Sometimes the imitation is obviously meant for the reader's notice; but in several places it seems to be unintentional on the part of the author."

A daughter of Mary Howitt is preparing for the press "A Year in Sweden with Frederika Bremer."

Dr. Veron, whose work, "Le Bourgeois de Paris," was very popular, is continuing his memoirs, which will treat of the period between 1848 and 1853.

Mr. Martin Parquhar Tupper has written a new play, entitled "The Life and Death of Raleigh," which is to be produced at Easter—where, it is not noted.

The paragraphs announce a new poem by Mr. Tennyson, the name of which they are not able to give, though the subject, they tell us, is classic. We had no faith in their gossip.

Mr. Thomas Hood is about to edit "Moxon's Standard Books for Penny Reading."

A. K. H. B., the "Country Parson" of *Fraser's Magazine*, has a paper in the February number of that periodical entitled "Presbyterian Sermons from Archbishop Churches," and containing an account of Drs. Park and Robertson, whose posthumous sermons have attracted a good deal of attention.

Mr. Matthew Arnold has a paper in the February number of the *Corinthian*, in which he defends himself from a charge brought against him by the *Saturday Review*, that he speaks slightly of his countrymen. "My Countrymen" is the title of his article.

Dr. Darenberg has lately published a curious work—"Physic in Homer; or, Archæological Essays on the Physicians, Anatomy, Physiology, Surgery, and Physic in the Homeric Poems."

Martin's History of France. Walker, Fuller & Co., of Boston, have published two more volumes of Martin's "History of France," making in all four volumes of the American edition in the translation of Miss Mary L. Booth. The period covered by these volumes is that of the decline of the French monarchy, ending with the revolution of 1789. The translation is made from the fourth Paris edition, and the remaining volumes of the series will hereafter be published in their regular order.

The history of the Regency, which opens these volumes, includes a full and satisfactory account of Law's system—a signal instance of financial lunacy which enriched the "Scotch Plutus," but beggared a nation. This chapter of M. Martin's history has a peculiar interest for American readers at this time, and his reflections upon the subject of paper money are of such value that we make room for an extended extract; for, although the work is neither new nor the author's conclusions strikingly original, the lessons of history applied to our own time are too important to be slightly regarded. M. Martin writes of

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of these values by changing the nominal value of the metallic currency, it does an iniquitous and absurd thing, as Law himself clearly demonstrates in a memorial of 1715. When the State creates paper money, it creates the sign of real estate, or other values which the paper represents; it does not create a new value. The idea that the State creates value is a fallacy of the legends of the Middle Ages; it is by this sophism that they justified the royal comers, Philippe the Fair and his imitators.

"Paper being of no value, it is the equivalent of specie, its compulsory currency is therefore a violation of economic laws; if this violation may be salutary in certain cases, it is like all those measures of public safety which violate certain laws in the name of higher laws; it is economy yielding to policy; it is obnoxious currency; it is the obnoxious imposed as a sign of solidarity on all the children of the country in danger. There are heroic remedies, which we renounce as soon as we return to a normal state, which are weapons of war, and not instruments of reform.

"The compulsory currency of paper would not have been necessary if the project of the bank and the general company had been completely realized. In an association of this kind, every member must receive the paper emitted by the society. Now, the whole nation, the whole State, being associated, the paper would naturally have been current everywhere. This idea of a nation working as a single man, the idea of the imagination, but not of the reason. Suppose that individual liberty, the principle of all progress, could preserve its play in such mechanism, what ends could ever be strong enough and wise enough to regulate all the movements of the colossal machine? The individual liberty of the State, a banker—applies less than the system complete."

Here, too, is a striking picture of the mania which possessed the people of France at the time when Law's scheme was most popular:—

RESULTS OF INFLATION. "Who does not know by tradition that narrow and dingy Rue Quincampoix, the centre of stock-jobbing, with its thousand offices, whither, for six months, rushed and thronged all Paris, all France, and all Europe; where ranks, sexes, the different orders of state, great and high nobility, military men, members of the bar, officials, merchants and clerks, masters and valets, court ladies, and women of the town, mingled together in one long saturnalia? It was the equality of cupidity, the equality of play. And what play? Unheard-of fortunes were made there in a few days; in a few hours. Luckies, enriched by a turn of the hand, purchased the carriages behind which they had mounted the day before. There were men who carried in their pockets sixty or eighty millions worth of shares at the market rate! Two classes of persons and the principal part in this wealth, improvised as it by a fairy's wand—the great lords and the farmers of the revenue. The cupidity of the princes and highest nobility, the baseness of the courtiers before the Scotch Plutus, who showered down stocks and bank notes from his hands, were equalled only by the display and prodigality of the *parvenus* intoxicated by their fantastic elevation. But the public, wholly carried away by the irresistible impulse, scarcely stopped to moralize. Each day witnessed the arrival at Paris of streams of holders of *rentes* and officials, whose offices had been redeemed, hastening to invest their funds in shares; merchants, who came to watch the fluctuation of profits by their trade, or to plunge into it on their own account; foreign speculators, initiators, curious spectators, adventurers, and intriguers. Luxury and the throng increased at once in an incredible ratio; fabricated in their pockets almost as soon as gained; travel was interrupted by the immense number of carriages; gold and silver glittered everywhere on apparel of silk and velvet; the delights of Lucullus and Apicius were equaled by the *parvenus*; there was then that the word was created, or the Rue Quincampoix; a frenzied and disorderly but prodigiously powerful impulse had been given to the commerce and manufactures of Paris. The concentration of the population in this spot, from 1715 to 1720, that an historian need not hesitate to estimate it at one million four hundred thousand souls! The impulse of Paris reacted on all France; the amount of manufactures increased three-fifths; interest fell to one and a quarter per cent."

There is something akin to this spectacle now visible in our great cities; not so extravagant, certainly, but of the same general character, and arising in a great measure from a similar cause. Here is the story of what happened afterwards in France:—

THE COLLAPSE. "July 13, Law obtained authority to establish at the bank, and in all cities where there were branch banks, books of accounts current and transfers to the aggregate capital of six hundred millions. This institution, so useful to commerce, came too late. The bank was at the last extremity; it was forced to suspend payment, except of the ten-franc notes, the concentration was profound. The people, trembling lest the ten-franc notes should cease to be redeemed in turn, rushed to the bank with frenzied anguish. Stock-jobbing descended into the lowest strata of society. The portions of the market turned speculators, bought up the notes at a discount, and forced their way through the crowd by main strength to the offices of the cashiers. They fought; they were stifled at the doors; many fell. Three corpses were carried by the people before the windows of the Regent. The carriage of Law was torn to pieces in the very courtyard of the Palais Royal (July 17). The shares, meanwhile, had fallen to five thousand francs in notes, which was no longer equal to the market value of the same shares. Every one strove to rid himself of the notes in any manner possible; merchandise sextupled in price."

The political events of a remarkable period of French history are narrated by M. Martin with singular clearness and force, and with few exceptions the American translator has preserved the spirit of the author's conclusion; but the charm of these volumes lies in their vivid pictures of the intellectual life of the time of Voltaire, Montesquieu, Diderot, and Rousseau, and the influences exerted by the writings of men who stirred Europe to a sense of the value of ideas.

Walker, Fuller & Co. are placing Martin's work before the American readers in an attractive form and at a reasonable cost. Their edition is published with a careful regard to the proprieties of good book-making in every way.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES THE FIRE IN CHESNUT STREET

Letter from Wells, Fargo & Co. \$10,000 SAVED IN HERRING'S PATENT SAFE.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1866. Messrs. FARRER, HERRING & Co., Gentlemen—We have just opened our safe, one of your manufacture, which passed through the destructive fire in Chesnut street, and the safe was in our office, No. 47, which building was entirely destroyed. The safe was a heavy piece, as you may well suppose, and was not taken out of the office. We are well satisfied with the result of this trial, and find our books, papers, and some ten thousand dollars in money almost as perfect as when put in the safe. Nothing is injured, if we except the leather bindings of the books, which are steamed; the notes and papers are as good as ever.

Truly yours, WELLS, FARGO & CO., Per J. J. COOK, Agent.

The above safe can be seen at our store. FARRER, HERRING & CO., 310 lm No. 95 CHESNUT STREET.

HOOP SKIRTS. DUPLEX SKIRT. FASHIONS FOR 1866. BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE SPRING) HOOP SKIRT.

Each Hoop of this PARTICULAR SKIRT is composed of two Hoops—(one of steel, the other of brass) twisted and fitted together edge to edge, forming at once the STIFFNESS and FLEXIBILITY HOOP SKIRTS require. They will not break like the single springs, but will preserve their perfect and beautiful shape, where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless.

Their superior quality adds greatly to the comfort and convenience of wearing them, and renders them the most desirable and economical for the winter, as well as for the summer. Ladies attending to the propriety of their dress, should be particularly careful to purchase the Duplex Elliptic Skirt, as it is the only one that will preserve its shape, and will not break like the single springs, but will preserve their perfect and beautiful shape, where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC THE STANDARD SKIRT OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD. Manufactured exclusively by the SOLE OWNERS of Patent, WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY, No. CHAMBERS and Nos. 79 and 81 READE STS., NEW YORK.

Merchants will be supplied as above, and by Philadelphia jobbers. FOR SALE in all First-Class Retail Stores in this City. BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT. Combining Durability with elegance of shape. New Spring Styles just received. J. M. HAFLEIGH, 310 2m No. 692 CHESNUT STREET.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT. Most fashionable and popular in use. For sale by J. G. MAXWELL & SON, 310 2m S. E. corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT.

HATS AND CAPS. T E M P L E OF FASHION. Small Profits. Quick Sales. HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES. LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

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COFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE: BUGGY HARNESS, from \$22.50 to \$150. LIGHT BARBOUCHE, from \$30.00 to \$50.00. HEAVY do, from \$35.00 to \$60.00. EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS, from \$25.00 to \$50.00. WAGON and SELF-ADJUSTING, from \$15.00 to \$30.00. STAGE AND TEAM, from \$20.00 to \$50.00. LADIES' SADDLE, from \$12.00 to \$150.00. GENTS' do, from \$8.00 to \$75.00.

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers, Brushes, Combs, Foaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents' Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets, Dressing and Suit Cases, Trunks and Valises. The carriage of Law was torn to pieces in the very courtyard of the Palais Royal (July 17). The shares, meanwhile, had fallen to five thousand francs in notes, which was no longer equal to the market value of the same shares. Every one strove to rid himself of the notes in any manner possible; merchandise sextupled in price."

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Heavy Bleached Muslins, 25, 25, 31, 33 cents. Best Bleached Muslins, 35, 37, and 40 cents. Wide Unbleached Muslins, 20 cents. Yard-wide Unbleached Muslins, 25, 25 and 31c. Pillow-case and Sheet Muslins. Best quality American Prints and Gingham.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS! Table Linens, Napkins and Towels. Scotch Diaper and Bird-eye Linens. Richardson's Sew, and O'Brien's Shirting Linens. Huckaback Towels, 25, 25, 31, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60. Linen Huckaback, by the yard. Russia Trunk, good quality, 18, 20, 25 cents.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS! Jaconet, Cambric, Nainsook and Swiss Muslins. Plain Nainsook and Plain Cambric Muslins. Hair-cord Stripe and Plain Muslins. One lot of Dotted Swiss Muslins, from auction, 25 and 40 cents a yard. Marcelline, Lancaster, and Honeycomb Quilts. Hoop Skirts made to order and warranted for six months.

Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs. Ladies' and Gents' Hemsitch Hdkfs. Cambric Flouncings, Insertings and Edgings. Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves. Gents' Shirt Fronts, made out of Richardson's Linen. Gents' Suspenders.

PRICE & WOOD, No. 113 N. NINTH Street, above Arch. N. B. Will remove to the N. W. corner Eighth and Filbert streets about the last of April. 3 3

FINE SHAWLS. INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1865, \$544,492'93.

A good opportunity to secure a Fine Shawl at a very low price. \$87,636'31. LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY. DIVIDENDS MADE ANNUALLY, thus aiding the insured to pay premiums. The last DIVIDEND on all Mutual Policies in force January 1, 1866, was FIFTY PER CENT.

Of the amount of PREMIUMS received during the year 1865. Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President. SAMUEL WORK, Vice-President. JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary. JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer. A few first rate canvassers wanted. 215 1/2 2nd St

NEW YORK ACCIDENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR INSURING AGAINST ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS. Capital, \$250,000. President, WILLIAM A. BAYLEY. Secretary, EDWARD GREENE.

INDUCEMENTS. The rates of premium are very low. The plan is so simple that any one can comprehend all the workings. No Medical Examination is Required. And those who have been rejected by Life Companies in consequence of hereditary or other disease, can effect Insurance in this Company at a very small cost. No better or more satisfactory use can be made of so small a sum.

POLICIES ISSUED BY LANCASTER & GASKILL, N. W. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts., 3 1/2 1/2 1/2 GENERAL AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE, 45 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, \$200,000. This company continues to write on Fire Risks only its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested. 701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than \$500,000 disbursed on this account within the past few years. For the present the office of this company will remain at No. 415 WALNUT STREET, but within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING, N. E. CORNER SEVENTH and CHESNUT STREETS. Thus as new, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President. JAMES B. AYVOLD, Secretary. ALFRED S. GILLET, N. S. LAWRENCE, CHARLES L. DUPONT, HENRY F. KENNY, JOHN W. CLARK, JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D., SILAS YERKES, JR., THOMAS CRAVEN, President. ALFRED S. GILLET, Vice-President and Treasurer. JAMES B. AYVOLD, Secretary. 119 1/2

FIRE INSURANCE THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. No. 108 & 110 N. 4TH STREET. Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, \$200,000. Paid-up Capital, \$100,000. Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, city or country, or for a LIMITED period. Also on Merchants' Risks generally and Household Furniture, city or country.

James Brown, Charles A. Dwy, Wm. J. L. Taylor, William B. Rutledge, V. S. Needles, John D. Taylor, Thomas Kimber, Jr., Lemuel Coffin, James M. Jones, Wm. C. Longstreth, J. S. Richardson, JAMES BROWN, President. THOMAS A. DUNN, Vice-President. THOMAS NELSON, Secy.

1866. Spring Importation. 1866. E. M. NEEDLES. HAS JUST OPENED 1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS. IN PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED BLEND and FINEST FANCY GOODS. Sweaters, Mulls, and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of our customers is solicited, as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last season's prices.

200 pieces SHIRRED MULLS for Bodies. 100 pieces FINE & all varieties of styles and prices from 1/2 to 1/4. 500 FANCY DRESSING KIMES, newest styles of our own importation. JAMES B. AYVOLD, 628 HOPKINS' HOOP-SKIRT, 628 N. 9th Street, Philadelphia. Who sells and Retail. Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles of every kind, and also waist, of Ladies, Misses and Children. These of OUR OWN MAKE are superior in finish and durability to any other made, and warranted to give satisfaction. Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 45

INSURANCE COMPANIES. INSURE YOUR LIFE IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY, THE AMERICAN, OF PHILADELPHIA.

S. E. Corner of Fourth and Walnut Sts. Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK all paid up IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS, now on hand amount to \$1,143,874'14.

Invested as follows:— 100,000 U. S. 5-20 Bonds, 100,000 City of Philadelphia Loan 5's, new 20,000 U. S. Treasury Note, 10,000 A. S. City of Philadelphia Bonds, 10,000 U. S. Loan of 1861, 10,000 U. S. Loan of 1862, 10,000 U. S. Loan of 1863, 10,000 U. S. Loan of 1864, 10,000 U. S. Loan of 1865, 10,000 U. S. Loan